

The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE,
A. M. GORMAN, Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, March 28, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

Through one channel or another, the fearful cost to the Yankee nation of the war which they are waging upon us, is coming to the light. Late disclosures foot up for our enemies a loss of one hundred and twenty-three thousand men, in the battles of first Manassas, the battles of Richmond, of second Manassas, of Chancellorsville, of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg. Estimating at this proportion, one million of men, at least, must have perished by wounds, disease and disability, out of the ranks of our invaders. The gloom of this terrible darkness is shrouding the hearts of the northern people, at least the thinking portion of them; and they stand aghast at this narrative of destruction, and thought is bursting into utterance even through restrictions of an imposing despotism. The press and the speaker are uniting to bewail the national calamity and to implore a cessation of these dire afflictions.

But not yet does any distinct portion touch the bottom of this revolution, to comprehend the causes which engendered, or to discover the process by which, and which alone, its fearful progress may be arrested. It has been hard for these peace-wishers to learn that a deep, abiding hate, a hate compared to which the hate that Poland feels to Russia, or Hungary to Austria, is well nigh akin to affection, had been implanted, and has been rooted and grown in the Southern mind towards the entire Yankee people and government, until it has become a national antipathy individualized. It is hard for these peace-wishers of New York and Illinois to comprehend, that what was once "the union," is forever dead, blotted out, annihilated—that to material annihilation there is no resurrection moro. This is the fatal impediment of their desires. They must strip off this delusion, and view the naked fact that the union has perished; and from its mass of ruins no materials for reconstruction can be gathered; and in all the extent of this earth there is no architect that can rebuild it. When they have clothed all their efforts for peace with this vain idea, they have themselves imposed a negative upon their endeavors that their opponents needed not to strengthen. When the war party of the North—the radical Lincoln abolition party, announces peace on the basis of suppression, subjugation, conquest, our people understand the theory and accept it; but reconstruction, with the re-created fancies and absurdities of recognized rights; a reunion, re-association, re-affiliation with all the mixed and villainous compounds which would constitute "the union restored," is a degradation our people never contemplated.

But the expense of life, and limb, and health, is not the only burdensome endurance for the North. Another secret has escaped the imprisoned histories of its woes—a weight of national debt, hid heretofore from view by false estimates, deficiency bills and various other systems of deception, has at last fallen upon the Yankee nation with crushing effect. Added to a debt that is ascertained now to reach well nigh on to four thousand millions of dollars, is an appropriation by their present Congress of seven hundred million, for their army alone; not to be for the whole year of 1864 to July 1865, but "for the present only," and for their Navy department one hundred and forty-two million—an expenditure larger than the Naval expenditures of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Portugal—the whole of which only foot upon one hundred and thirty-eight millions. Thus is the table presented to the Yankee people, wherein lies the head, the heart and the soul of the nation. The interest on their debt is three hundred millions of dollars;—to be increased by a fresh debt of over one thousand millions!—all for this blessed year of our Lord, 1864. Out of this, for the navy alone, this Yankee people is to pay four millions of dollars more than all the Christian world, except Italy and Denmark. Think of this, ye shrewd, dollar-coveting, dollar-worshipping race; and along with this thought, take the comfortable reflection that your almighty dollars, converted into Monitors, and Rams, and all sorts of devilish craft, are not able to prevent our intercourse with foreign countries with almost the regularity of a stated mail. Think, further, that a single Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, have effected a sale of nine-tenths of your entire tonnage, so that scarce a Yankee ship, Yankee owned, dares to sail the seas; nine-tenths having been fraudulently or bona fide transferred for protection to British owners, so that your "gridiron" never floats "where the seabirds fly," or when it does, it but too surely harbors the cracking flames that leap from a freeman's avenging hand, committing the commerce that it covers to merited destruction. While thus so poorly paid for all this outlay on the water, how has it been on land? What return has Yankeesdom received for army dollars spent? A few desolated towns, some devastated territory, some abandoned plantations, some stolen negroes—more a burden than a help—and this is all to the Yan-

kees, for the blood and life they have wasted, and what is to them of nicer calculation, the dollars they have spent. And now at the end of three years, with the last dollar of gold sold out of their treasury by the thirty millions at a pop, they find themselves confronted by a determined people, stronger than at the beginning, who, under the favor of God in a righteous cause, have subscribed anew their pledge of everlasting resistance, till independence be achieved.

Mr. J. M. Leach, late Lieut. Colonel.

We received this morning a letter from a gentleman of unquestionable character, who was not long since a Colonel of one of our regiments, in which he speaks in high terms of Col. Van H. Manning, of the 3rd Arkansas regiment, who wrote to this paper, a few days since, certain facts connected with the capture and imprisonment of Mr. Leach. The gentleman who has addressed us to-day, had heard the same statement about Mr. Leach while in the army, from the lips of Lt. Col. Taylor. Our correspondent says he thinks Col. Van Manning may be mistaken somewhat as to the date, but that his recital of the facts is accurate. He also says, that no officer within his association, has a brighter character for intelligence and gallantry than has Col. Van Manning.

It will be seen from the statement, that Mr. Leach, after his capture, assured his captors of his "devotion to the Federal Union," boasted that he was the 1st man in North Carolina to quit struggling for its cause; that he held himself ready at all times to renew his efforts in its behalf, when the opportune moment should arrive; that his language was so offensive to Lieut. Col. Taylor, that he denounced him and asked to be separated from him, which was done—Col. Taylor being closely confined, while Mr. Leach, late Lieut. Col., received privileges for his loyalty to the Federal "gridiron."

We were not at all surprised at this news about Mr. Leach. Mr. Holden had some years ago given us a pretty fair estimate of this politician; and we neither saw nor heard anything of his career while Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, materially to change our preconceived opinion.

But it is well for the people of the seventh district to know, that there are responsible statements of an army officer of high character, who was confided with him, that he bought privileges that were denied to his associates, and at the expense of his associates, by disavowing his country and avowing his loyalty to the enemy.

There are thousands of privates captured on the bloody battle fields, who have pined within prison walls until their clothes have rotted on their backs, who have been tempted by the most alluring persuasions, and yet have kept their faith, spurning and scorning the offered bribe. If this be true of Mr. Leach, and we see no reason to doubt it, what will the people of the seventh district say of it?

We commend his eulogist to Mr. Holden, and we accept, with gratitude in unmeasured strain, whatever of his denunciation we intended for us. Such dispraise is high commendation. But what does Mr. James Madison Leach, late Lieut. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, say to this charge? We wait his answer.

A correspondent writes us from Roxbury, that "the Postmaster at Hillsboro' allows the carrier of the mail to South Boston, to take the mail out of the office at Hillsboro', on Sunday and Tuesday nights, at 7 o'clock, and that he leaves Hillsboro' at 3 o'clock the next morning, one hour before the mail trains from Raleigh arrive, consequently all mail matter that arrives by those trains has to lie over until Wednesday morning until the next Monday morning; and from Monday morning until the next Wednesday."

This is certainly a great drawback to the speedy transmission of mail matter; and we feel sure that we need only call the attention of the Postmaster at Hillsboro' to the subject to have the remedy applied. Our Weekly Confederate mails go west on the Wednesday morning trains, and it is all-important to our Weekly subscribers, (as well as our Daily) on that route, that the mail should not leave Hillsboro' before the mail from Raleigh reaches that place. We hope our friend, the Postmaster at Hillsboro', will attend to this matter in future.

The Age.

We have received the February No. of this excellent eclectic magazine, and find it filled with most interesting reading. The proprietors of this monthly have, within very short time, brought it to a standard of perfection excelled by but few similar publications. Contents of the February number: "Twin Bigotries," original. The French Conquest of Mexico, from Westminster Review. All in the Wrong, from Blackwood. A Savage Archipelago, from Chambers's Journal. Shot and Shell, from the London Review. The Great Bohemia; original. Tamers and Gaming Houses, from Westminster Review. Pantanotism; original. Editor's Table, and Literary Miscellanies. Published at Richmond, Va., at \$3 for 6 months. See advertisement in another column.

Boy versus calf.

A friend writes us that he has heard of a fight in this State, who has a son to whom he has named Abraham Lincoln, and a calf named Jeff. Davis. Every body to the taste, say we; but if the two offspring follow their namesakes, the calf will be the most useful and respectable of the two.

WITHDRAWN FROM THE CANVASS.—We learn that Mr. Wm. P. Taylor, of Chatham, has withdrawn his name from the canvass for Congress in the 7th District.

Burnside in North Carolina.

The Richmond Enquirer understands that official information has been received at the War department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, North Carolina. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside. Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps, will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is, no doubt, composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have been withdrawn from Meade's army.

Salaries of Methodist Ministers.

As considerable misapprehension exists with reference to the position of the Department on the question referred to, we publish the following letter. If ignorance of this decision any one has been erroneously assessed or taxed, he can have redress by conforming to the regulations established for such cases:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES,
RICHMOND, 12th Nov., 1863.

Sir:—Your letter of the 8th instant, in reference to the compensation of Ministers of the Gospel of the Methodist Church, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been referred to this Bureau.

The Secretary has heretofore given the opinion upon certain statements filed, that the disciplinary allowance was a salary, but that the allowance for family expenses was not. Upon a reconsideration, and review of the opinion, in connection with the statement contained in your letter, the Secretary directs me to say, that, according to that statement, both branches of the compensation fall within the definition of a salary that is a yearly stipend for service. The whole annual compensation, therefore, of Methodist Ministers will be taxed as salary, under the provisions of section 7 of the tax act, provided the same exceeds the annual sum of \$1000.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner.

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The Atlanta Appeal publishes the annexed table, which will be found useful after the first of April, as the old issue will pass at the discount of 33 1/3 per cent.:

Table showing the value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money, when discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New Issue, from \$5 to \$500:

Old Issue.	Value New Issue.	Old Issue.	Value New Issue.	Old Issue.	Value New Issue.
5.	3.33 1/3	80.	53.33 1/3	155.	103.33 1/3
10.	6.66 2/3	85.	56.66 2/3	160.	106.66 2/3
15.	10.00	90.	60.00	165.	110.00
20.	13.33 1/3	95.	63.33 1/3	170.	113.33 1/3
25.	16.66 2/3	100.	66.66 2/3	175.	116.66 2/3
30.	20.00	105.	70.00	180.	120.00
35.	23.33 1/3	110.	73.33 1/3	185.	123.33 1/3
40.	26.66 2/3	115.	76.66 2/3	190.	126.66 2/3
45.	30.00	120.	80.00	195.	130.00
50.	33.33 1/3	125.	83.33 1/3	200.	133.33 1/3
55.	36.66 2/3	130.	86.66 2/3	205.	136.66 2/3
60.	40.00	135.	90.00	210.	140.00
65.	43.33 1/3	140.	93.33 1/3	215.	143.33 1/3
70.	46.66 2/3	145.	96.66 2/3	220.	146.66 2/3
75.	50.00	150.	100.00	225.	150.00

NORTHERN NEWS.

SEWARD'S FAMOUS DISPATCH.—A Washington despatch says: "A sharp diplomatic correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain is likely to ensue, in consequence of Lord John Russell withholding from Parliament Secretary Seward's demands upon Her Majesty's Government, for indemnification for losses to American commerce caused by the Anglo-rebel pirate Alabama."

The U. S. Senate has passed a bill, which has been referred in the House of Representatives, amending the charter of the city of Washington, so as to allow negroes who have resided there one year to vote, provided they pay one dollar school tax.

A bill has passed the Senate of Western Virginia, which authorizes the Yankee Governor to be apprehended or secured, or to compel to depart from the State, all persons claiming to owe allegiance or fidelity to the Confederate States of America; all persons disloyal to the government of the United States; all persons refusing to recognize the government of the State of West Virginia; and all persons who expatriate themselves as citizens of the State.

Major Thos. D. Army and Lieut. Davis, of the Confederate army, have been convicted of recruiting within the enemy's lines and sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labor, for fifteen years. They are now in Fort Warren.

LONGSTREET'S COMMAND.—EAST TENNESSEE.—We have seen an officer just from Longstreet's lines, who reports the command entirely quiet and in excellent condition. The different corps have almost unanimously re-enlisted for the war. Some regiments facetiously re-enlisted for "forty years or the war." Others "for this war and three years of the next one." This all goes to show the general tone of the command. General Buckner is in command of Hood's old division; Kershaw commands McLane's old division, and Ransom of Norfolk commands the cavalry.

There had been many repetitions of the rumor of the enemy's evacuation of Knoxville. It is impossible to determine with accuracy what value the latest story of this sort has. The enemy may contemplate the abandonment of the country east of Cleveland or Chattanooga, but hardly designs giving up an entire section of the State at present. It may be that the exigencies of the moment require the concentration of all the Yankee force, available, at Chattanooga, and this probably might be a very reasonable conclusion why they have left (if such be the case) the upper country. If Johnston does not threaten them, there is another reason why it may become necessary for the withdrawal of the forces at Knoxville. Grant, it will be remembered, (according to latest dispatches,) is about transferring two army corps to the army of the Potomac, thereby weakening the army at Chattanooga, and there is a necessity of supplying this reduction from another quarter.

Richmond Examiner.

Four Days Later from the United States.

The Richmond Sentinel is indebted to a friend of the Second Corps, Army Northern Virginia, for a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 22d inst., four days later than previous dates received here. We make the following synopsis:

GRN. BURNSIDE'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

Annapolis, Md., March 19, 1864.—I have from reliable military authority that Burnside's second expedition will be organized here. Captain French, one of the General's staff, who has been in this city several days, has caused to be surveyed and laid out sufficient ground for the encampment, on the lands of Judge Brewer, Dr. Alfred G. Welch and Elisha C. Taylor, about two miles from the city near Camp Parole.

I learn there will be at least fifty thousand troops here in the course of a few weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 21st Massachusetts are expected to-morrow. Our little city is again quite lively. Merchants, boarding houses, hucksters, &c., have replenished their stock in trade, ready to embrace the opportunity to make money.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Washington, March 21.—Lieutenant Gen. Grant is due here to-morrow. He will spend one day here at the War Department, and then go down to the Army of the Potomac, where he has ordered a grand review of the whole army for Thursday next. The army, without any exception, is enthusiastically in favor of General Grant, and a grand reception awaits the conquering hero from an army that possesses every element of success, and is anxious to be led against the rebel hordes.

New York, March 21.—The money market is fairly active and steady, at 6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is firmer, with first class sterling quoted at 170 1/2 177 1/2. American gold is firmer, but the market is irregular, opening at 61 1/2 advancing to 62 1/2, declining to 62, advancing to 63 1/2, and closing firm at 63 3/4 per cent. premium. Government stocks are firm, with a fair demand.

CAPTURE OF WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATORS BY REBELS.

Sir John's Run, March 20.—Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gilmore's men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan county, West Virginia, two and a half miles from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bechtel, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Confederate loan is reported to have again declined in London to 40.

There has been considerable skirmishing in Parliament over American affairs.

The Inquirer's London correspondent thinks the Palmerston ministry will soon be driven from power.

NEWS SUMMARY.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of a New York Herald, of the 16th inst. We take the following from its Norfolk (Va.) correspondence:

The crew of the steamer Peterhoff, sunk off Wilmington, N. C., a few days since by collision with the steamer Monticello, arrived at the Fortress this morning, on the S. R. Spaulding. It appears that the Peterhoff was just going into the channel from the chase of a blockade runner, when, seeing the Monticello coming, they exchanged signals and then collided. The Peterhoff was struck amidships and almost immediately sunk. The crew fortunately escaped, but nothing was saved. This steamer had been in the blockade squadron but a short time. She will be remembered as having been captured a few months since from the rebels.

CAPTURE OF THREE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

On the S. R. Spaulding were also brought the crews taken from two blockade runners recently captured near Wilmington—the Don and the Scotia—taken by the Pequot. The prisoners from the Don number seven, comprising only her crew, and those from the Scotia eight, being passengers and the remainder the crew. They were turned over to Captain Cussel, Provost Marshal at the Fortress, who in turn delivered them over to the custody of Admiral Lee. The captured vessels and their cargoes are valuable prizes.

A third blockade runner—the Mary Ann—also captured by the Pequot, has just been brought in, with her crew, by the Monticello. She is a low, rakish craft, with two smoke stacks and of a light lead color. She has a full and assorted cargo.

The Dalton correspondent of the Southern Confederacy, says the organization of negro troops in Middle Tennessee goes on rapidly. At Shelbyville and Lebanon, the principal depots, there are five thousand ready for the field. Ed. Cooper and Wm. B. Stokes are said to be candidates for the Yankee Congress, Ex-Gov. Campbell and Emerson Etheridge are spoken of for Governor, and Andrew Johnson for U. S. Senator.

A member of the 4th Virginia Cavalry writes that two of the Stafford cavalry were killed near Baston Station in Fauquier county, a few days ago. Four of them started to a house to catch some Yankee officers. They divided—two going up in front, and two behind the house. When they came in sight of each other again, the two approaching the front mistook the others for Yankees, fired, and killed both of them.

We understand the enemy are again arresting numbers of citizens—non-combatants—in lower Fauquier and upper Stafford, and carrying them off. This has been their usual course previous to a contemplated movement, and may be intended to cover designs looking to a change in the present position of Meade's army.

Gen. Breckinridge seems to be winning golden opinions in his new field. He is said to exhibit wonderful activity, being most of the time "in the saddle," and familiarizing himself with the topography of his extensive and important command.

EAST TENNESSEE.—It is reported that the Yankees, who had advanced as far East as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some fifteen or twenty miles from Knoxville.

There was a rumor in Richmond on Friday that Averill was making another raid in the Valley of Va., but it could not be traced to any reliable source, and was believed to be without foundation.

The Farber's Southerner, of the 19th, says that everything appears quiet about Washington and Plymouth. Persons who have been down in that country report that the Yankees have been certainly reinforced at both places.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

A Hell on Earth—The Experience of a Confederate Officer Among the "Convict Drivers" of the North.

The experiences of this war have afforded many examples of Yankee cruelty which have produced an impression more or less distinct upon the enlightened portions of the world. But the statement which we proceed to give, takes precedence of all that has ever yet been narrated of the atrocities of the enemy; and it is so remarkable, both on account of its matter and the credit that must naturally attach to its authorship, that we do not whether the so-called civilizer of this world of this generation has produced, anywhere, any well authenticated story of equal horror.

The statement we give to our readers is that we have just taken from the lips of Captain Calvin G. Morgan, a brother of the famous Gen. Morgan, who arrived in Richmond under the recent flag of truce, which covered the return of several hundred of our prisoners.

It appears that after Gen. Morgan's escape, suspicion alighted on the Warden, a certain Capt. Merion, who it was thought might have been corrupted. To alleviate the suspicion, (for which there were really no grounds whatever,) the brute commenced a system of devil's persecution of the unfortunate Confederate prisoners who remained in his hands. One part of this system was solitary confinement in dungeons. These dungeons were close cells, a false door being drawn over the grating, so as to exclude light and air. The food allowed the occupants of these dark and noisome places was three ounces of bread and half a pint of water per day. The four walls were bare of everything. He was denied a blanket, deprived of his overcoat, if he had any, and left standing or stretched, with four dark, cold walls around him, with not room enough to walk in to keep up the circulation of his blood, stagnated with the cold and the silent and unutterable horrors of his abode.

Confinement in these dungeons was the warden's sentence for the most trivial offences. On one occasion, one of our prisoners was thus immured because he refused to tell Merion which one of his companions had whistled, contrary to the prison rules. But the most terrible visitation of this demon's displeasure occurred not more than six weeks ago.

Some knives had been discovered in the prisoners' cells, and Merion accused the occupants of meditating their escape. Some seven of them, all officers, and among them Capt. Morgan was taken to the west end of the building and put in the dark cells there. They were not allowed a blanket or overcoat, and the thermometer was below zero. There was no room to pace. Each prisoner had to struggle for life, as the cold benumbed him, by stamping his feet, beating the walls, now catching a few minutes of horrible sleep on the cold floor, and the starting up to continue, in the dark, his wrestle for life.

"I had been suffering from heart disease," says Capt. Morgan. "It was terribly aggravated by the cold and horror of the dungeon in which I was placed. I had a wet towel, one end of which I pressed to my side; the other would freeze and I had to put it frozen folds on my naked skin. I stood this way all night, pressing the frozen towel to my side and keeping my feet going up and down. I felt I was struggling for my life."

Capt. Morgan endured this confinement for eighteen hours, and was taken out barely alive. The other prisoners endured it for sixteen days and nights. In this time, they were visited at different periods by the physician of the penitentiary—Dr. Loring—who felt their pulses, and examined their condition, to ascertain how long life might hold out under the exacting torture. It was awful, this ceremony of torture, this medical examination of the victims, this medical of the prisoners' feet, up and down, (there was no room to walk,) as they thus worked for life was incessant, going on. This black trail mill of the dungeon could be heard all through the cold and dreary hours of the night. Dr. Loring, who was comparatively a humane person, besought Merion to release the unhappy men; said they had already been taxed to the point of death. The wretch replied, "They did not talk right yet." He wished them to humble themselves to him. He went into the cell of one them, Major Webber, to taunt him. "Sir," said the officer, "I defy you. You can kill me, but you can add nothing to the sufferings you have already inflicted. Proceed to kill me; it makes not the slightest difference."

At the expiration of sixteen days, the men were released from the dungeons. Merion said "he would take them out this time alive, but next time they offended, they would be taken out feet foremost." Their appearance was frightful; they could no longer be recognized by their companions. With their bodies swollen and discolored, with their minds bordering on child-like, tottering, some of them talking foolishly these wretched men seemed to agree but in one thing—a ravenous desire for food.

"I had known Captain Cotes," says Captain Morgan, "as well as my brother. When he came out of his dungeon, I swear to you I did not know him. His face had swollen to two or three times its ordinary size, and he tottered so that I had to catch him to keep him from falling. Captain Burton was in an awful state. His face was swollen and the blood was bursting from the skin. All of them had to be watched, so as to check them in eating, as they had been starved so long."

Captain Morgan was so fortunate as to obtain a transfer to Johnston's Island, whence, after being carried to Point Lookout, he was exchanged. He says that when "he got into Beast Butler's hands he felt as if he had been translated to Paradise."

Is there any authority in Richmond that will evok a thumb to save these men, who are not only flesh of our flesh, but the defenders of those in this capital, who, not exactly disowning them, under take the base and cowardly pretence of ignoring their fate?

What is the Confederate definition of "retaliation"? Captain Morgan says that on his way down the bay to Fortress Monroe he met Colonel Streight—that this famous "hostage" was fat and ruddy; that he spoke freely of his prison experience in Richmond, and complained only that he had to eat corn bread. This appeared to be the extent of his sufferings, and the limit of Confederate retaliation.

In Philadelphia, on the 16th, the "minister" appointed to take charge of all the Methodist churches in the city of New Orleans was publicly presented, with a Yankee flag. In his speech accepting of the office he declared that he was for subjugation of "war forever."

ARRIVAL OF GRANT AT CULPEPPER.—There was a firing of artillery on Friday in the direction of Culpeper C. H. It was supposed to be a salute in honor of General Grant's arrival there.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TUCKERMAN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

DALTON, March 21.

No reinforcements, with the exception of the returned regiments, have arrived in front of us, yet, though it is generally supposed that Sherman will be brought within striking distance.

A heavy snow fell here last night, followed by a hard rain, which put the roads in bad order again.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DALTON, March 26.

Scouts from the front report the enemy as quiet, and many regiments, it is believed, have been travelling on forty days furlough, as they are returning. Weather clear to-day and the roads drying slowly.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, March 26.

There was quite a financial excitement here to-day, in consequence of the expiration of the time allowed by the banks for the withdrawal of deposits. Funding has rapidly increased. All kinds of bonds and stocks are in demand, at high figures.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 23d says that 50,000 troops will shortly be assembled at Annapolis, Md., for Burnside's second expedition.

It is said that Gen. Longstreet is mounting his infantry for an excursion into Kentucky. Averill is ill at Martinsburg.

Gold sold in New York on the 21st at 63 1/2, and Exchange at 77. The Inquirer's London correspondent thinks Palmerston's ministry will soon be ousted.

The Canadian ministry have resigned. The flag of truce boat is reported to be coming up the river.

[All this may be found in better shape in another column, taken from the Richmond Sentinel—CONFEDERATE.]

JENNEY LIND—Jenny Lind, it is said, has lost her voice. This is related to have made itself painfully apparent on the occasion of singing in the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn, lately in England.

We understand the banks of Richmond have determined not to receive on deposit five dollar bills of the old series, after the 1st of April next.

MARRIED.

At the residence of P. W. Wyche, Esq., on the evening of the 23rd of March, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Capt. L. J. Yocco and Miss Bernice N. Southall, all of Henderson, N. C.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.—A full set of Confederate MILITARY BUTTONS. THIS OFFICE. mh 28-53-dit.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, March 19, 1864.

Blacksmiths Wanted.—Steady employment, and good wages will be given. Apply to mh 28-53-dit. Lt. Col. F. C. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

NOW READY—

THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE AGE.

It embraces a variety of articles selected from late European Periodicals and a due proportion of Original Articles. Contents: Twin Bigotries; French Conquest of Mexico; All in the wrong; or, the Tamer Tamed; A Savage Archipelago; Shot and Shell; The Great Bohemia; Gamblers and Gaming Houses; Pantanotism; Editor's Table; Literary Miscellany. Making a volume of 80 pages of reading matter.

Price—Single number, \$2; subscription for 3 months, \$4; for 6 months, \$8. For sale by BLANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C. EARNST LACARDE & CO., Proprietors. Office 9th street, between Franklin and Grace. Over the Old "Central News" Depot. mh 28-53-dit. Richmond, Va.

REWARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S.,

REGISTER'S BUREAU, March 23, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, I will pay a reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to any one who will furnish information that shall lead to the detection of the party or parties who perpetrated the recent theft of COUPON BONDS from this office, or the recovery of the Bonds. Any information in regard to the above Bonds, left with A. JACKSON, at the Treasury Building, on Main street, will reach me.

LIST OF BONDS STOLEN:

No. 48,935 to 48,964, inclusive, for \$1,000 each, eight per cent., \$39,000.
No. 33,834 to 33,850, inclusive, for \$1,000 each, seven per cent., \$17,000.
No. 34,801 to 34,811, inclusive, for \$1,000 each, seven per cent., \$11,000.
No. 32,686 to 32,711, inclusive, for \$500 each, seven per cent., \$13,000.
No. 3,507 to 3,510, inclusive,